NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We hear it said of this man or that, "He

is old before his time." What are the symptoms and causes of such premature We find the question answered well-known alienist, Dr. Allan by the well-known alienist, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, in an interesting essay entitled "The Neurotic Indications of Pre-Senility" (William Wood & Co.) Of course, in order to understand what is meant by pre-sentity, or premature old age, we must have a definition of sentility, that is to say the degeneration which, normally, may be looked for at a certain period of life. Dr. Hamilton accepts the definition of senility given by Dr. T. S. Clouston in his "Lectures on Mental Diseases." That definition runs substantially as follows: Physiological senility means the disappearance of reproductive power; a greatly essened affection faculty; a diminished power of attention and memory; a dimin-ished desire and a diminished power to energize mentally and bodily; lowered imagination and enthusiasm; a lossened adaptability to change; a greater slowness of mental action; slower and less vigorous speech, as well as ideation; fewer blood corpuscles, red and white; a lessened power of nutrition in all the tissues: a tendency to disease of the arteries [hence a man is sometimes said to be as old as his arteries] a lessening in bulk of the whole body, but notably of the brain, which is altered structurally and chemically in its most essential elements, the cellular action and the nerve currents being slower, and more resistance being encountered along the conducting fibres." Again: "As in the young man there is organic craving for action, which, not being gratified, results in organic discomfort, so in the old man there is an organic craving for rest, and not to gratify it causes organic uneasi-ness." The changes embraced in this definition of senility characterize the normal weakening incident to age. When they begin to appear, however, before fifty, they must be regarded as pathological instead of physiological. They constitute

How are we to recognize the approach of pre-senility? We derive from Dr. Hamil-ton's essay a good deal of information on this subject, information based on the observation of a large number of cases. For tion exhibited when in an ordinary anemic brain flushes of hyperæmia occur is pro-nounced an evidence of pre-senility. The mental impairment resulting from altered blood pressure and the consequent mal-nutrition of the cortical elements is detected by the patient himself as well as by onlookers. In ordinary men possessed of an average power of self-control there is a stability which is lacking in the presenile state. The sufferers from pre-senility become flushed and irascible under slight motional stimulation, or loss the patience and ability to throw off care which may and ability to throw off care which may have characterized them in former years. Among other early indications of mental deterioration Dr. Hamilton notes "an indisposition to undergo intellectual exertion, and a tendency to avoid anything that may be regarded as complex reasoning. The association of ideas is weakened."

The sufferer from pre-sentity "tries, as a mile to arrive at the result desired with the The sufferer from pre-senility "tries, as a rule, to arrive at the result desired with the least effort, and in the quickest way, and much of his mental activity to automatic." The italics are ours. Especially is such a man's weakness disclosed in his inability or reluctance to "follow out new channels of thought or to accept and store away fresh impressions." If he be a professional man, he prefers routine work to work that demands original research; he shrinks from the precise expression of ideas which can only be attained with mental effort: under all circumstances, he seeks the broad road of colloquialism and thoughtless speech;" he submits willingly to the yoke speech;" he submits willingly to the yoke of old mental habits; he evinces a sensa-tion of relief when he has accomplished the task required of him. Another symptom of pre-seniity is an early impairment of memory, sepecially of substan-fives; with this waning of the recollective faculty grows a kind of apathy and dul-ness. "Little mistakes are made in cal-culations, letters are misdirected and cheques are unsigned." Such omissions, if rare, may be insignificant, but, as they gain in frequency, they roll up proofs of pathological weakness. In Dr. Hamilton's opinion, the importance

of vertigo, considered as an indication of progressive arterial occlusion, has not received due attention. He has observed, he tells us, that for a long time before incapacitating or even troublesome symptoms have developed, the predestinated victim of pre-senility is apt under unusual cardiao stimulation to become giddy. This giddiness "often has no other origin than an excited dispute, attendance at an absorbing play or the temporary effects of exreme heat or cold; even a sudden glance forward, or the act of bending over to tie one's shoe may cause confusion and slight tottoring." Insomnia is another indica-tion of pre-senility. "The patient is exhausted toward the latter part of the day and seeks his bed soon after dinner, but, after a short period of sleep awakens, or else does so at a very early hour of the scorning. In both cases the awakening s sudden and complete, and he is tortured ly a veritable kaleidoscope of active

The avoidance of excessive indulgence alcohol and tobacco is, of course, commended to pre-sentle persons, inasmuch as such agents produce a rapid and repeated determination of the blood to the brain, and put too much work upon the heart.
At the same time Dr. Hamilton points out that absolute abstinence may be as hurtfin as excessive indulgence to men who ere habituated to sleeded or tobacco; "it money to denied that the lask of customary netimitante has sometimes precipitated a sendition of affairs which might have been

in a discussion of the causes of pra-aculity the author of this empty conturn with foreign conservers in this chiraling that many Americans broad down at an earlier age than is the once with Europeans. "Our cational characteristics are such as to towite a preminture decisive to energy through an oversion of our survivae applican. The continued interior to pre-possibily to at-cribinted interior to "our struggle for the rapid accustication of similar or for the granification of an acutation, which is due to competition, and in so study supposes to tive attendation of our nonequipment are seminded that many Americans ander en a interiorage left de tâmir Asmad, "tarke fêttir er are proprietal exercise of a favorabelal start | extend informed on an effect. The test erel immifficient superior magraphe of a superative arrier, resulting adopting the impartions of interesting and some from her interesting and from her interesting approximation and fromher; and approximate A plur because of attracting interest. Her recording to a proximate A plur because of attracting interest. perceitions definence of a past of the prese dignits was accept as it were her continu cotons to secure people a diagonition to forgeties. With emplicated even be denote transfer, and to occur operate for ratch in the pracedul custimes of her figure to they are auditori blue who choosed be accede the whole drawn the gentle record shind the plough or in the counting-house most of the short, the long hunde edical predominant for which they are not piec received, those of the pride and apted, and often large down through serve of the chemican patrician famrition or thearted aminition. The sup- which he accord to see that mrited sway could mechanicy of keeping up a certain eluminer.

tion of pre-senility will be disputed by no one who has marked the unwelcome frequency with which in our larger cities men of fifty or even younger seem to have grown old before their time. M. W. H.

The Pines of Lory.

Were the lot ours to be set down acciwish to find matters arranged for us pre-cisely as Mr. J. A. Mitchell has ranged them in his engaging history, "The Pines of Lory" (Life Publishing Company). Nothing surely could be more conven for anybody coming unexpectedly and with no more than the ordinary amount of baggage upon an uninhabited island than to find in it, among the whispering and solemn trees, a château arranged ac-cording to the best French taste, with tapestries of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, with plenty of other art work mellowed and hallowed by the centuries, with claret and mineral water in the cellar. with a lot of things in the larder and with a company of fat chickens parading in the

Mr. Mitchell has a way of encouraging us in his stories. He knows how to make life seem beneficent. A château would be nothing in France. There one is cloyed with such things. But to come out of a sea fog upon an uninhabited island thousands of miles away from France, and to find there a château equipped with every-thing that a yearning stomach and an æsthetic temperament could desire, was another matter. Pats and Miss Marshall, from Boston, who had only known each other for a day, were fitted to appreciate a mercy and a comfortable manifestation of the sort. Miss Marshall was not in the best of humors when she found herself and Pats all alone together on the island. Very likely she wondered where she was to find lunch and how she was to have tea. Such a place as the chateau proved itself to be was found to have a solacing effect upon a young lady in this state of mind. "The interior of the building was prac-

tically a single room. From the objects contained it might be the hall of a palace or of an old chateau-or of a gallery in some great museum. On the walls hung splendid tapestries and rare old paintings. Beneath them stood Italian cabinets of rare design, a marriage chest, a Louis XV. sofa in gilt, upholstered with Beauvais tapestry, chairs and bergère to match. Scattered about were vases in old Sèvres, clocks in ormolu, miniatures and the innumerable objects of ancestral and artistic value pertaining to a noble house. Over all lay the mellowness of age, those harmonies of color that bewitch the antiquary.

there were, but there were at least three that were going. As Miss Marshall sat in a fine old armchair, sulking, one of enormous size behind the door struck twelve and played a minuet, and two others struck up before this one had finished. It is ressuring on an uninhabited island to find the clocks going and keeping step. Really, she was ready to be amiable as she looked around upon the clocks and the tapestries, and the epergnes and the Italian cabinets and the parading chickens, and she found herself able to forgive Pats for considerable that he was not at all chargeable with when he announced at 1 o'clock that lunch was served and "placed before the lady a portion of ham, a plate of crackers, some marmalade, and a bottle of claret." Pate had a beautiful way of bearing with persecution-by which we mean the superficial and insincere ill nature of his lovely companion. There were provisions in the cellar of the château, he told her, to last for a year-sacks of flour, dried apples, preserved fruits, potatoes, all sorts of canned goods, and claret by the dozen. It is in-formation of this sort that lends to life on an uninhabited island a hue brighter than would attach to the same ordinarily, and that permits bric-A-brac to exert something like its legitimate fascination.

After a glass or two of wine the spirits of both were quite cheerful and Pats confided to his companion that he had found a coffin in the cellar. Luncheon finished, they strolled forth and came upon the figure of a man sitting on a bench. He sat with his legs crossed, his head resting on his hand, and seemed to be enjoying a nap. "I beg your pardon, sir," said Pats, but the figure did not stir, and it proved to be the earthly residue of the Duc de Fontrévault who had inhabited the chateau and who had died peacefully, in the fulness of years, while sitting thus, a day or two before. And why did this Frenchman of royal blood come here to live with his claret and his chickens and his canned goods and his ancestral art treasures? Well, the story tells us; but the reader will feel that the chief interest of the Duc de Fontrévault was afforded in the circumstance that he left his chateau at the temporary service of Pats and Miss Marshall

Now of course these two were not alone in a well-supplied chateau in the wilderness of Lory for nothing. The little blind god would have been as blind as people with eyes are if he had overlooked them. Pats had irritated Miss Marchall. He had made fun of her religion she was a Roman Catholic-and it must be said that his fun was of a rude and bamptious kind. He had his own enthusiasms, and believed that Freedom shricked when Uncle Paul Krüger ment away to Holland. He had a sense of his unworthiness, and was wonisting if she had forgiven him. One day when he was recovering from an illness the borrs and was delicate Miss Marshall had asked him to stop talking as they were sitting together in the pine woods contemplating the bine saters of the see. He isy tmes and closed his eyes, where

file turned and saw the closed eyes and tranquil breathing of the convolu-Then same a drowny mean of her own fatigue. Cautiously, that the sleeper snight and awake sho also sectioned, at full length and closed for eyes. Delicious was the soft pir; meetful the carpet of plan southing then the multiples source of the pieces and the lasty siege. But Pate was not assume his same operand his syste and gusted the syste and gusted decorably operand causing the invariance accordance, time accord his sync in her diese diest. For an angles stonly of the inviting

appearance involves a constant and lagging | Truth is that a more remonable desire

by worry and by anxiety of the kind that makes men prematurely old. What injury such strife does not of itself effect is wrought by the stock market."

The usefulness of a trustworthy exposition of the desire to perceive the republican spirit in Mr. Erüger's republic. "Maybe the murmur of the pines, with the drowsy, languorous breeze, relaxed his conscience; at all events the contours of the upturned lips were irre-sistible. Silently he rolled over once—the soft carpet of pine needles abetting the manœuvre—until his face was at right angles to her own and very near. Then to hers. This contact brought a thrill of ecstasy—an intoxication to his senses.

But the joy was brief."

What he had done was not a theory, like the republicanism of the Transvaal Republic. He was confronted by a fact, and she, too, proceeded to give indication that she perceived as much. "More quickly than his startled wits could follow she had pushed away his face and risen to her feet. Erect, with burning cheeks, she looked down into his startled eyes with an expression that brought him sharply

That is, from one set of senses to another set. "It was a look of amazem of incredulity, of contempt—of everything, in short, that he had hoped never to encounter in her face again. For a moment she stood regarding him, her breast heav-ing, a stray lock of hair across a hot cheek; the most distant, the most exalted and the most beautiful figure he had ever seen. Then, without a word, she walked away. Across the open, sunlit space his eyes followed her, until, through the doorway of

the cottage, she disappeared."

By "cottage" he indicates the château. It is at once irritating and charming to see lovely woman play-acting. He grew pale as he thought over his sins. Age seemed to descend upon him. At length it oc-curred to him to follow Miss Marshall. He found her in the chateau ironing at one of the priceless tables there. His dog Solomon had accompanied him. "Her sleeves were rolled back to the elbow; her head was bent slightly over as she worked. The afternoon sun flooded the space in his vicinity and reached far along the floor, touching the skirt of her dress. Behind her the old tapestry with the two marble busts formed a stately background." She went on ironing, taking no notice of him

It may be that his fear was so sincere that he was really afraid that she would throw the flatiron at him. He apologized. He managed to indicate that he considered his case hopeless. He said: "I don't ask you to forgive me. If you were my sister and another man did it I should-After some hesitation he was able to continue: "I don't say it was the claret. don't try to excuse myself in any way. Further along he informed her: "I love you as I never thought of loving any human being. It began when I first saw you on the wharf. You don't know what it means. Why, I could lay down my life for you-a thousand times and joyfully." Several pages further on we read that

into her cheeks had come a sudden color. and that in her eyes Pats saw the light that lifts a lover to the highest heaven. He proceeded to disturb the dog. We read: It was Pats's cry of joy and his impulsive and somewhat violent embrace of this lady that awakened the dog reposing by the door. Looking in the direction the voice, Solomon seemed to see but a single figure. This was a natural mistake. In another moment, however, he realized that extraordinary things were happening -that these two distinct and separate beings with a single outline signified some omentous change in human life. Whether from an overmastering sympathy, from envy, delicacy, or disgust, Solomon looked the other way. Then, thoughtfully, with drooping head, he walked slowly out and left the lovers to themselves."

Not vainly had he been named Solomon In the manner of its telling the story is, for the most part, as charming as was the same author's "Amos Judd."

Worked His Way Across the Continent. Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff, Assistant Professor of political economy in Princeton Tramp and Other Days" (Charles Scribner's Sons), a series of narratives founded upon his own experience. In the summer of 1891, he tells us, he began the experiment of earning his living as a day laborer, and continued it until, in the course of eighteen months, he had worked his way from Connecticut to California. The narratives, he explains, "are submitted simply for what they are, the casual observations of a student almost fresh from college whose interest in life led him to undertake a work

for which he had no scientific training. The first narrative relates the story of young "hobo" who was working well and saving money for the sake of a girl, when the girl's father, a thriving grocer, gave him a piece of his lively Irish mind, whereupon the hero of the tale reverted promptly to the state of a hobo, but tired of it, and was about to renew a decen form of life, and to seek the good will of

the girl again, at the end of the story. In the chapter called 'With Iowa Farmers' we have a plain account largely concerned with the fact that in Iowa, at the time when the narrator walked through the State, there was abundant opportunity for work, provided one kept away from the He stopped with farmers, did towns. chores for his keep over night, and went on his way in the racraing. He found life pieseent and the lows country beautiful. There is a high exhibitantion in a day's walk," we read in this chapter, "even in the heat of July. The feeling of also morning life that comes with the opening day after sound sleep and abundant food, when one is free from care, and there are twelve hours of daylight ahead for leagues of delightful country, is like the pulse of a kingly sport. From higher points of rolling land I could see far over the squares marked by the regularly recurring roads

Continued on Eighth Page. MEN PLES M ATTERNA

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

SCHURMAN'S ADDRESS

CHAPLES SCRIENER'S SONS

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

HAS JUST PUBLISHED

THE CARE OF DESTITUTE, NEGLECTED AND DELINOUENT CHILDREN

By HOMER FOLKS, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, 1893-1932; Commissioner of Public Cloth, 16mo, \$1.00 net. Charities of the City of New York, 1902-

The first volume to appear in a new series of works on "American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century." The book covers succinctly the evolution of private and public institutions for children, of placing-out in families, temporary homes, protection of neglected children, and the education of delinquents, with a chapter on present tendencies in "child-saving" work.

EXPERIMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

Descriptive and Analytical: Delinquents By FRANCES A. KELLOR, Graduate Student in the Uni-

Cloth, Cr. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

A book which presents a new method in sociological study and new data as to whites and blacks, not only as to criminality, but as to social conditions. Constructive work of value to sociologists and educational theory.

THE THEORY OF PROSPERITY

By SIMON N. PATTEN, Ph. D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pennsylvania, author of "The Development of English Thought."

This work unites the discussion of economic theory and evolutionary doctrines as they never have been focused before; a practical book in the best sense. THE COLLEGE STUDENT AND HIS PROBLEMS

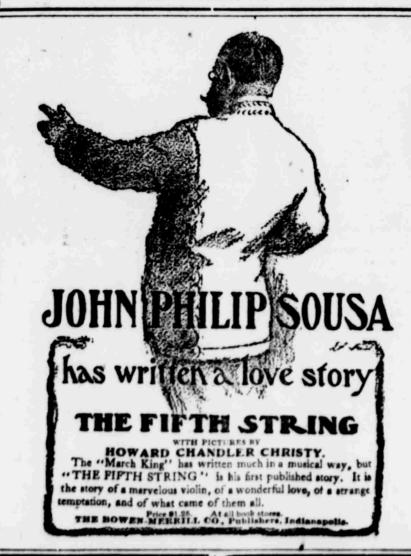
> By JAMES H. CANFIELD, LL. D., Librarian of Colum-Cloth, 16mo, \$1.00 net.

Helpful, witty advice drawn from a long experience as Secretary and President of the National Educational Association, Professor of History, University of Kansas, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, President of the Ohio State University and at Columbia University. Short, admirably written, sound and wise, it is pertinent to most interests of student life.

Books published at NBT prices are sold by booksellers everywhere at the advertised NET prices When delivered from the publishers, carriage, either postage or expressage, is an extra charge

Send for the new announcement list of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 66 Fifth Avenue, New York



An historical novel of a large kind and of permanent literary worth



By ALLEN FRENCH

The main current of the story runs in Boston at the beginning of the American Revolution. It is accurate historically; it is a strong novel; it is a piece of literary work of distinction. Life in the book suns full with adventure, love, intrigue, and endurance.

> good bi- writed @ state and this is one are teating there-ture. They grow in value white takes of more passing abiner are some forgotten

ILLUSTRATED. \$1.50 DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY NEW YORK

(BRENTANO'S BOOKS

European Maps BRENTANCE

Published To-day.

Bookbinding and the Care of Books.

A Handbook for Amateurs, Bookbinders, and Librarians. By DOUGLAS COOK-ERELL. With 120 Hiustrations and Diagrams by Noel Rooks and eight collections of bindings. The first volume in the Artistic Crafte Series of Technical Handbooks, edited by W. R. Leinsky. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.20 net.

postage, a cents additional.

With the growth of book collecting and
ge libraries and the increased attention
ver to the garb of books, there has arises
semand for practical and atmost inforstoner regarding the dress of books which
is clearly written and useful volume will
upin if to a book full of contribety put
if the adventues of librarians, knowledge year
of the adventues of librarians, knowledge and
invitage of insula, attentive binders, coversignates, and all all a last information of the arcontrol of adventues of insulance in the arguelands. The suggestions as to the case
become asis to finish of insulanders value.
Capatively long given as a binders which
and by takel, and one of provider last

Sunday Legislation. its Bintory to the present time and its require by its & it LEWIS New fideloss. Series and Emistrel 12mm

A Fool's Year.

APPLETON & COMPANY Yuklishers, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

## NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE HARVEY.

February, 1902. NOW READY.

Conditions that Discourage Scientific Work in America, Professor SIMON NEWCOMB, LL.D.

How Civil Government was Established in Porto Rico,
CHARLES H. ALLEN,
First Civil Governor of Porte Rico.

The Conference for Industrial Peace . . OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Portnerly United States Minister to Turbay. Launching a Battle-ship from the Congressional Ways,

The Proposed Pan-American Union . Prince A. de YTURBIDE

Ivan Turgenev . . . . . . . . . . . CHARLES WHIBLEY American Travellers and the Treasury Department, F. W. WHITRIDGE

The Oligarchy of the Senate . . . . . MAURICE LOW Government Construction of Reservoirs in Arid Regions, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. CHITTENDEN, U.S.A.

Wagner, Minna and Cosima . . . . . GUSTAV KOBBE Why not Own the Panama Isthmus? . . F. C. PENFIELD, Formerly United States Diplomatic Agent in Empt.

The Militia Force of the United States . . J. D. WHELPLEY National Debts of the World .- VI. The National Debt of Japan, YASUFUMI SAWAKI.

Beerstary of the Finance Department of Japan

Single Number, 50 cents.

Per Annum, \$5.00.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Franklin Square, New York.

## Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND

JOHN D. LONG says : "It is very ingenious,

the following striking en-dorsement of FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS'S remarkable novel, THE

KIDNAPPED

MILLIONAIRES

"It combines ro of humor and serious

PRINCETON, N.J., January 2, 1902.

"I HAVE READ THE 'KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES' WITH MUCH IN-TEREST, AND WAS PARTICULARLY STRUCK WITH ITS NOVEL AND THOUGHTFUL TREATMENT of CER-TAIN VERY SERIOUS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS."

Grover Cleveland.

Senater

absorbing as a study

Of the five hundred novels recently published, we unhesitatingly recommend 'The "A grand book,—en-trancing as a novel. Kidnapped Millionaires." ionaires, quoting

BROOKLYN EAGLE.

E. C. BENEDICT "The Kidnapped Milldull paragraph.' It is

LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY

MARK TWAIN'S

NOVELETTE

28 Pages in 7 Short 28 Separate Contributions

Henry van Dyke, Owen Wister, Austin Dobson, Maurice Maeterlinck, E. S. Martin, Mrs. Dudeney, W. D. Howells, Arthur Colton.

Many Pictures by Edwin A. Abbey

For Mary and Sunny Man Silly and Country

For fidely and Louise Manues of all and Lancery KINDERGARTEN "AND TOTAL to them that the kan the of the state of the same Brinnie of Languages

LANCUACES.

Achieves of \$3 properties and becomes to the

